



Sun.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1911.
Cloudy and colder to-day, probably preceded by rain or snow; fair to-morrow.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1911.—Copyright, 1911, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

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POLICE INSPECTORS DOWN

10 CAPTAINS AND A LOT OF OTHER CHANGES.

Holahan Out of Brooklyn. Flood Out of Bronx. Bridge Squads Made Traffic Squads. With One Inspector for All Bicycle Squad Men All Changed.

The greatest shakeup that the Police Department has experienced under the Gaynor regime came without warning yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Crosey issued two special orders demoting and transferring three inspectors, transferring two other inspectors, giving away an inspection district, the sixteenth, which comprised the East River bridges, and transferring various captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen. In addition one captain was promoted to be an inspector.

Inspector George R. Holahan, who has been borough inspector in charge of Brooklyn and Queens, is reduced to captain and sent to take command of the Flatbush station. Inspector George W. McChesky, who has been for a long time in command of the Third inspection district, which includes the old Tenderloin, becomes a captain and takes command of the Morrisania station in the Bronx. Inspector John J. Flood, who has had such a stormy career in the Bronx, goes as captain to the Bedford avenue station in Brooklyn. Inspector John J. Murtha, who has had command of the abolished bridge squad, replaces Inspector Flood in the Bronx, and Inspector James E. Dillon is elevated to the position of borough inspector of Brooklyn, replacing Holahan. He has been in command of the Eighth inspection district and has had his headquarters at police headquarters in Brooklyn.

All four of the bridge squads now become a part of the traffic squad, with headquarters at the office of traffic squad B at East Twenty-seventh street. Acting captain Charles Zanes is in command there. Inspector John Daly, who is in command of the Second inspection district, is ordered temporarily to take command also of McChesky's district, the Third, and Capt. Robert E. Dooley, who has had command of the 160th precinct, becomes an inspector, replacing Inspector Dillon in command of the Eighth inspection district.

Four inspectors affected are John T. Bath, who as acting captain has been in command of the Flatbush station and who goes to do duty as a desk lieutenant at the Ralph avenue station, Brooklyn; Charles F. Manning, who goes from the East Sixty-seventh street station to Central Park; Albert F. Mason of the Central Park station exchanges places with him, and Edward McGuire, who goes from the abolished sixteenth inspection district to the Ocean Parkway station. Sgt. Edward J. Quinn, who was also attached to the sixteenth inspection district, goes to Bridge C.

In addition thirty-three bicycle policemen have been removed from bicycle duty and sent to various precincts, with an equal number of patrolmen have been taken from the precincts and assigned to bicycle duty.

The transfers became effective at 8 o'clock last evening. The abolition of the sixteenth inspection district did not go into effect until midnight, and Inspector Murtha retained command up to that hour.

The shakeup, the well informed say, is the direct outcome of failure on the part of certain police officials to suppress gambling. The situation in both Brooklyn and New York with regard to gambling had long been displeasing to Commissioner Crosey. He put the matter up to Borough Inspector Holahan, Inspector Flood and others and told them to clean up. Their failure to do so angered the Commissioner. Before putting them in his sieve for the sifting Commissioner Crosey sent Deputy Commissioner Flynn to Brooklyn and to the Tenderloin to show up conditions.

A few days ago the Deputy Commissioner and his staff raided Booby Larkin's place at 34 East Twentieth street. That raid was only one of twelve raids made by Commissioner Crosey's men in the last three months. Over in Brooklyn the headquarters vice men raided a week ago a gambling joint in Capt. Cullen's precinct and the proprietor of the resort is said to have boasted loudly of his political pull. Friday Flynn and Fourth Deputy Commissioner Reynolds raided Windsor Club, at 1255 Bedford avenue, arrested Mammie Cohen on the charge of being a common gambler and carried away three wagonloads of gambling paraphernalia. In addition raids were carried out in the Bronx. But the inspectors in charge failed to profit by the lesson.

Inspector Holahan in being demoted and transferred from command in Brooklyn to the command of the Flatbush station has received what is regarded as the worst slap ever received by any official of the Police Department. The Flatbush station is known in police circles as the department's country club. It is a favorite place to exile those who have incurred the wrath. There are only two saloons in the district, it is said, and there is no temptation for either to keep open at illegal hours. Also there are no gambling houses or other resorts. It is an excellent place for contemplation and rest—particularly for contemplation.

Inspector Holahan is a Brooklyn man. He was a close friend of the late Senator McCarren and has boasted openly, it is said, that he was the real head of police affairs in Brooklyn and Queens. Under Commissioner Baker, it is said, Holahan was the Fourth Deputy Commissioner in command of Brooklyn. Since Commissioner Crosey took office Holahan has had rather hard sled-

BARNES IS STATE CHAIRMAN

SARATOGA EXPERIMENT ABANDONED WITH DESPATCH.

As It Didn't Seem to Work. Mr. Barnes Didn't Want to Take the Job. Let His Choice Should Impede Harmony, but He Had To Wadsworth Out of Reach.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany was elected chairman of the Republican State committee yesterday to succeed Ezra P. Prentice, and so the old guard which was defeated at the Saratoga convention by Mr. Roosevelt has "come back." But it was asserted yesterday by Mr. Barnes and those who belong to his wing of the party that his election was entirely a matter of expediency and that they are all for harmony.

"If the Republican party is to have a chance to win next year," Mr. Barnes said after he had been elected, "there must be unity, and I intend to give my whole time and energy to the task of putting this State back once more into the Republican ranks."

Of the 38 votes in the committee Mr. Barnes received 25. Senator Seth G. Heacock of Lion got 5 and James W. Wadsworth Jr., who is tramping around southern Italy and who if he could have been reached by cable would undoubtedly have been the choice of the committee, had 7 votes. Mr. Barnes did not vote. No response was received to the cables which have been sent to several places in Italy in the hope of reaching Mr. Wadsworth so it was decided at an informal conference held before the meeting of the committee to name Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes opposed it. He said that his election would lead to criticism and that he would be raised to the old machine had once more collapsed the State committee. It was agreed that such criticism would be made, but it was urged that in view of the fact of the election in this State last November there should be a return to the old methods of running the organization. The result of the election, it was argued, showed that Roosevelt's domination of the Saratoga convention was a mere flash in the pan and that he need not be considered in the selection of the new chairman. Finally Mr. Barnes consented to be chairman.

After the vote had been announced President Grisco of the Republican county committee, who promised President Taft last week that he would do all he could to bring harmony into the Republican ranks of the State and who at yesterday's meeting voted for the election of Mr. Heacock, moved to make the election of Mr. Barnes unanimous and that motion was adopted. In explaining why he had wished to see Senator Heacock elected Mr. Grisco stated very frankly that he did not think that the selection of Mr. Barnes would be wise for the reason that it would be regarded rather as a triumph for a faction than as a sincere effort to bring the two branches of the party together.

There were no actual nominations made at the meeting. When the committee was called together Chairman Prentice after tendering his resignation withdrew and the chair was taken by Lafayette R. Gleason, the secretary. It was his suggestion that there should be no formal motions, but that each member as his name was called should state his preference for the chairmanship. This procedure led to one of the longest meetings the committee has ever held. It lasted more than two hours. Almost every member of the committee made a long speech in explanation of his vote. The speeches have not been preserved.

Mr. Barnes after his election gave out this statement: The strength of the Republican party has always been its courage. It opposed the extension of slavery to the Territories. It fought disunion, greenbackism, free trade and free silver. It has never pursued the easiest way and never shirked responsibility or advocated any political fancy on the theory that it was popular. It has been the party of progress and will continue to be the party of progress. It would lose the meaning of its existence if it should mistake unrest for progress. It cannot become the apostle of discontent. It has been and should continue to be the regulator of evils and the promoter of the industrial welfare of the country and the peace and happiness of all citizens can best be maintained by orderly procedure under the American Constitution. That document has not yet failed to meet the requirements of our great and increasing population, multifarious industries and occupations.

The Republican party cannot be reactionary any more than it can be hysterical. The votes of confidence and respect have been given it many times have been due to plain common sense. It has relied upon reason and has not fallen into the temptation of appealing to passion in its endeavor to secure political advantage. Mr. Barnes said also that headquarters in this city would be retained.

The members so far have given up or proxy voted for Mr. Heacock, Senator Smith of Queens, F. J. H. Kracke of Kings, Alfred E. Vass of Kings, William H. Daniels of Buffalo and Mr. Grisco. The votes given for Wadsworth were cast by Samuel S. Koenig, Michael H. Blake, Charles K. Loxow, Morris Levy and Moses M. McKee of this county, H. R. Johnston of Queens and John Griffin Jr., of Buffalo.

The large vote which Mr. Barnes obtained yesterday was due mostly, so his friends on the committee said, to his "Republican consistency" in the last four years. In 1908 Mr. Barnes opposed the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for Governor on the ground that Mr. Hughes was not likely to abide by the party platform. Mr. Barnes was opposed to his associates on the State committee and by a majority of the State convention and finally by President Roosevelt. Next in 1910 Mr. Barnes opposed the nomination of Gov. Hughes on the contention that he had in his first term been a disturbing factor. Again was Mr. Barnes overruled by his associates on the State committee and in the State convention and by President Roosevelt.

One of the happenings of the meeting was the presenting by Abraham Gruber of a resolution pledging the committee to the renomination of President Taft next year. Timothy L. Woodruff, George W. Aldridge and William M. Ward appealed to Mr. Gruber to withdraw the resolution. They said that while they were in sympathy with it the time was too early. It was explained also that the motion was out of order because the meeting had been called for the specific purpose of electing a new chairman. Mr. Gruber withdrew his resolution, but with the intimation that he would raise it at the next regular meeting of the committee.

PRESIDENT'S FLYING TRIP

First Time He Had Gone Under the North River in the Tubes.

President Taft made a new record yesterday by running up from Washington, writing a speech and dressing for dinner on the way, attending two dinners and starting back for the capital a little after the day's end. He got to New York on the Washington express a little after 6 o'clock, jumped into an auto at the Pennsylvania's new station and in a jiffy was shaking hands at the Pennsylvania Society's reception which preceded the society's dinner at the Hotel Astor. He dined with the society, gave them his views on the necessity of fortifying the Panama Canal and then made a quick trip to the Hotel Martinique, where he made a short speech at the Press Club dinner. A little later he was back on board the private car Mayflower, which was attached to the Washington bound train that left at 12:30.

The President was accompanied only by Capt. Archibald Butt, his military aide, Secretary Norton and the President's secret service guard.

It was the first time that President Taft had come to New York through the tubes under the North River and the Pennsylvania station, and the officials of the road saw to it that everything worked smoothly. The President's private car was detached from the train on this side of the river and shifted to another track, where it lay for twenty minutes while Mr. Taft was completing his preparations for the dinner. Henry W. Taft, the President's brother, was on the platform to greet him.

President Taft left his car at 6:30 and rode up in the elevator to the main floor of the big station. Word that the President was coming had got about and most of the incoming and outgoing passengers crowded around the gate where the automobiles for the President's party were drawn up. A detail of police and Central Guard detectives formed a lane and almost before the crowd knew it the President's auto had rolled out of the station. Mr. Taft raising his hat in response to the handclapping.

At the Hotel Astor Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn, who formed the habit of meeting President Taft when he was in charge of the local secret service bureau, was on hand to direct the police guard of mounted men and foot men who escorted the President.

CONSTITUTION APPROVED

New Mexico Votes Overwhelmingly for Proposed Basic Laws.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 21.—While a driving snowstorm in many parts of New Mexico will prevent the complete result of the vote on the State Constitution from being known before next Tuesday it was certain within an hour after the polls closed this evening that the people have approved it by more than 8,000 majority.

By noon the leaders of those who opposed the proposed Constitution because it has no clause for Statewide prohibition conceded their overwhelming defeat. The only unfavorable returns came from Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, where the Spanish speaking element voted against it.

In Santa Fe Archbishop J. B. Pitaval, Vicar-General Antonio Fourchegue and Chaplain Jules Deraches, Catholics, were the first to cast their ballots, all for the Constitution. Only one vote in every eighteen was cast against the Constitution. Similar returns came from San Miguel, Mora, Colfax and other cities.

NICARAGUA PAYING UP

Pensions for Relatives of Groce and Cannon, Murdered by Order of Zelaya.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Relatives of Le Roy Cannon, the Pittsburgh man who with Leonard G. Groce of Galveston was executed by order of Dictator Zelaya, will receive a large pension from the Nicaraguan Government. The news was brought here last night by Col. Paul Mason of New York, who himself received \$100,000 in American money and a commission as a Colonel in the Nicaraguan army in recognition of his services.

Col. Mason arrived on the steamship Dictator of the Bluefields Steamship Line. He says the contending factions in Nicaragua have been pacified and that the Liberals seem to be in the ascendency. The malcontents at Leon, who made considerable trouble for a few weeks after the revolution, have been conciliated and all is now at peace in the country.

Col. Mason was wounded at the battle of San Augustin, May 19 last, and was the only one of forty men, including Ross Rodenhart of Milwaukee, who escaped death. He was condemned to death by Chavarria, the Madrid General, and would have been executed but for his rescue by some men of the column of Gen. Luis Menz.

GRAND DUKE AND DANSEUSE

Mlle. Kishinsky's Jewels Figure in Krupp-Creus Scandal in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The interminable inquiries into the contract scandals in the artillery department have produced a society sensation. The police, with the prosecuting attorney, entered by night the house of the premiere danseuse of the imperial ballet, Mlle. Kishinsky. Besides taking papers they removed a quantity of jewelry cases containing the names of leading jewellers of the world.

The cases bear cipher marks, which enable the purchasers to be traced. The charge is that presents were made to Mlle. Kishinsky by agents of great influence and friendship with Grand Duke Serge Michailovitch, Inspector-General of the Russian artillery.

PRICE OF WIRE UP \$1 A TON

OPPOSITE OF THE STEEL PRICE REDUCTION PITTSBURG REPORT.

It's a Difference of Very Little, If Anything, to the Consumer, but It Is Taken to Indicate That the Trade as a Whole Is on the Up Track.

The American Steel and Wire Company advanced the price of all wire products \$1 a ton yesterday, the increase to take effect immediately. Although the advance itself is a small one it is significant of the seriousness of the intention of the steel producers to maintain and possibly to put up prices, with Pittsburgh betting the other way. The American Steel and Wire Company, which is one of the chief subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, produces about 80 per cent of the country's output of wire. The contribution of that company to the total earnings of the parent corporation for the last year are estimated at over \$60,000,000, or about a third of the Steel Corporation's earnings. In 1910 the subsidiary produced about 1,500,000 tons of wire.

The importance of this advance in prices taken in the face of widespread belief that steel prices could not possibly be held up to their present level so long as the railroads and other important consumers continue to withhold their orders, is in its reflection of the optimistic sentiments in regard to the steel trade generally and prices in particular expressed by Chairman F. H. Gary and others at the steel conferences recently held in New York. It is the first official lesson of the policy of price maintenance announced so forcibly there. Judge Gary said at the dinner which he gave on January 17 to representatives of practically all of the steel companies of the United States:

"At the present time the question of maintaining or changing the prices of the commodities in which we deal is uppermost in our minds, because we read and hear about this question every day and almost every hour. Now my opinion is that it would be a mistake to reduce prices at this time; that it would do more harm than good; that instead of getting more business we would get less business; that the average purchaser, perhaps without exception, is not so much in favor of the reduction in prices as he is in favor of making it absolutely certain his prices are the same prices that another has to pay for the same commodity. And the only reason in the mind of the proposed purchaser now able and ready, willing and anxious to buy—the only reason for hesitation—is that he gets the impression in one way or another through the newspapers, and I fear frequently from our own subordinates, that there is a possibility in the future of a reduction in prices, and he is therefore waiting for that time to come."

When asked yesterday if any trade conditions more specific than this general policy had led to this increase the management of the American Steel and Wire Company said that the market simply permitted higher prices. Wire has been too cheap all along. The consumer could afford to pay more and would pay more. The advance is comparatively small, only 5 cents on 100 pounds. The effect upon the ultimate consumer will not be constant.

The management would not say that any further advances are contemplated now. Whether or not prices will go up still higher depends upon temporary market conditions. In a comparatively short time there will be a strong demand from Western farmers for new wire for fences. The increase in price will probably not affect that demand in the least.

Because it is a specialty wire is not generally considered a criterion of the steel trade. Ever since the organization of the Steel Corporation the American Steel and Wire Company has done an enormous business, growing more rapidly than any other branch of the industry. The great prosperity of Western farmers, the opening up of large tracts of land which were formerly open range, the fencing of that land and the consequent splitting up of large ranches into small stock farms as land became more valuable has provided that company with a steadily increasing demand for its products. And in times of general depression in all lines of the steel industry wire holds better than any other product because of the steadiness of its demand.

In the depressions of 1903-04 and 1907-08 it declined most stubbornly and recovered most quickly. The same has been true during the last six months of 1910.

TO MANDAMUS THE MAYOR

Suit of James Kane to Get Back His Election Commissionership.

James Kane, through his counsel, Charles H. Kelly, has obtained an order directing Mayor Gaynor to show cause before Justice Marean in Brooklyn next Friday why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling the Mayor to appoint Kane a Commissioner of Elections representing the Democratic organization of Kings. Mr. Kane's contention is that the law implies that the recommendation of the party organization shall be followed by an appointment of the person recommended. The law does not say so in terms, but the Constitution says that election officers "shall be appointed or elected in such manner and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively as the Legislature shall direct."

It is alleged that the debates in the constitutional convention show that election officers entirely to the organizations of the two principal parties. The Mayor, however, says that the Mayor shall appoint Election Commissioners, two from each party, and that the local organizations in New York and Kings shall recommend fit and proper persons.

No Pirate Boat Club

Justice Kapper in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sharply turned down the application of a number of South Brooklyn youths to have a new boat club they have been organizing incorporated as the Pirate Boat Club. "I decline," he said, "to approve of the name Pirate Boat Club. Piracy under the United States Revised Statutes is a capital offense."

Mardi Gras New Orleans

327,750 record trip. Tickets on sale Feb. 28, via New York by the Great Eastern and sleeping car service. The Penn. Office, 34 Fifth Ave., cor. 25th St., Adm.

BLAZE AT ETHEL BARRYMORE'S

Vamps Save a Hundred Trunks Containing Costumes, Etc.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The volunteer firemen of Mamaroneck at 5 o'clock this morning saved 100 trunks containing costumes, etc., belonging to Ethel Barrymore from a fire which destroyed a large stable on her country place at Taylor's Point. Miss Barrymore is in private life Mrs. Russell Colt, and with her husband and son she has been living at Mamaroneck for some time.

The fire was discovered by a watchman. Chief Bowne of the Mamaroneck fire department called out all the fire companies of the village, as it was feared that the flames might spread to the country house. A line of hose had to be stretched over half a mile before a stream could be thrown upon the blazing building. In addition to saving the trunks the firemen saved two valuable automobiles.

Chief of Police Garrison said to-night after making an investigation that he was unable to learn the cause of the fire.

COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

Not How to Put Out but How to Prevent Such Episodes.

Columbia University is about to add a fire department to its numerous other departments. The new division will not be for the active fighting of fires as taught in Chief Croker's recently opened fire fighting school down town, but it will teach how to prevent them, and if that is not possible it will show how to go about collecting the insurance if any was placed before the fire began. The new course of study will begin on February 6, when the university opens for the second semester, and it will be given under the department of extension teaching.

The work taken up in the classroom will have to do with prevention of fires in buildings, fire insurance rates and the underwriter rules as applied to buildings in New York. Peter J. McKee, who was graduated from Columbia in 1901 and who is an expert in fire underwriting, will have charge of the work. It will be divided into two courses of fifteen lectures each.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY

President Out and Opposition Candidate in His Place, Washington Hears.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—E. V. Morgan, American Minister to Paraguay, reported to the State Department to-day that the Paraguayan Congress has accepted the resignation of President Manuel Gondra and Vice-President Juan B. Gaona, and has designated Col. Albano Jara, formerly Minister of War and opposition candidate, as provisional President, following a coup d'etat that Jara accomplished on January 19.

Dr. Cecilio Baez is included in the new Cabinet as Secretary of State. The calm which followed this change has been somewhat threatened by a disagreement between Col. Jara and the Minister of War concerning the appointment of the chief of artillery.

SEISMOGRAPH IN ACTION

Alabama Instrument Seems to Indicate a Coming Disturbance.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21.—Very distinct microseisms were recorded on the Spring Hill College seismograph on the 17th, beginning at 3 A. M. and continuing during the day. On the 18th they appeared off and on. On the 19th there were only a few. Yesterday at noon they began again and increased regularly in frequency and intensity.

At 11 o'clock to-day slight shocks were taking place at regular intervals. These records are similar to those which appeared on this seismograph for a few days previous to the recent earthquake in Turkestan.

THIS IS WHERE WOMAN WON

Time Changes Everything Except the Tendency to Be Futile.

The will of August R. Seiferth, a musician, left an estate worth \$100,000 to Mrs. Lina Klett, who was named as executrix. The will was executed in 1890, and by a codicil drawn in 1902 Seiferth made Herman Krehbiel, a druggist, his executor and gave him the estate. The codicil said:

"Time changes everything, even a friendship of long standing, and so I am compelled to relieve Mrs. Lina Klett, now Eiling, from the duties imposed upon her by my will."

The codicil was not witnessed, and so is of no effect. Mrs. Eiling filed the original will yesterday for probate.

CITY AUTO STRUCK HER

Mrs. Carrie Felipe Was Getting Off a Car—She Will Recover.

An automobile of the Finance Department on its way uptown to pay off some city workmen ran down a woman yesterday as she was getting off a Lexington avenue car at Forty-eighth street. She was Mrs. Carrie Felipe of 433 West Thirty-sixth street. She hadn't looked to see whether anything was coming up the avenue and stepped directly in the way of the city's automobile.

She was taken to Flower Hospital. Two ribs were broken and she was otherwise badly bruised. She was taken to the hospital in the automobile that struck her. At the hospital last night she was said to be in satisfactory condition.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS WANTED

U. S. Wants to Buy Them From Ecuador as a Panama Canal Outpost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The acquisition of the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador on the west coast of South America, by the United States as a naval base may be accomplished. It was admitted at the State Department to-day that negotiations have been under way some time between the United States and Ecuador. The islands are owned by Ecuador.

No definite offer for them, it was said, had been made. According to military experts they will become of strategic importance on the opening of the Panama Canal. There are about 1,500 miles south-west of Panama City.

MUST FORTIFY THE CANAL, SAYS TAFT

Not Only Our Right by Treaty but Our Duty, He Declares.

The Pennsylvania Society pushed nearly everybody else off the ground floor of the Hotel Astor last night. Its twelfth annual dinner was so big that the Astor had to store Penns and ex-Penns inside rooms and hallways.

GOLD MEDAL FOR CARNEGIE

Governors Dix and Tener Also Guests at the Pennsylvania Society Dinner.

The society not only surpassed all of its past performances in the way of numbers, but it had for its chief guest the President of the United States, and for other guests the Governors of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the Attorney-General of the United States, a United States Senator or two and bunches of Representatives and legislators.

The President, to whom the society gave a most demonstrative welcome, touched off one explosion of cheers after another with his speech on the necessity for fortifying the Panama Canal. He told the Pennsylvanians—and they seemed to agree with him heartily—that we not only had the right to fortify the canal but that we are going to do it.

MEDAL FOR ANDREW CARNEGIE

Another guest to whom unusual honors were extended was Dr. Andrew Carnegie, who doesn't think forts are needed. It is the custom of the Pennsylvania Society to present every year a gold medal "for distinguished achievement." Not finding a native Pennsylvanian who had delivered the goods in 1910 the society selected Mr. Carnegie as the recipient, and James M. Beck, the president of the society, pinned the medal on Mr. Carnegie and said some nice things about him.

Preceding the dinner there was a reception in the orangery for President Taft. The orangery is used for restaurant purposes ordinarily, but the Pennsylvanians crowded in so last night that the tables had to be taken out of the restaurant room so as to give elbow room to the folks who wanted to shake hands with the President. With Mr. Beck at his side he stood for half an hour pumping and smiling and exchanging a brief remark with an acquaintance in the line. Perhaps 500 grasped the President's hand before the reception broke up through sheer press of numbers.

MARCH TO THE DINNER TABLE

At 7:15 P. M. a bugler for whom a military tailor had accomplished wonders arose in the jam and tootled to dinner. The procession got under way ponderously and moved to the beat of drums and squealing of fifes to the grand ballroom. First went the banner of the society with the bugler sounding his calls to the rear of it; then there was a flag bearer carrying the American flag and bearers with the flags of Pennsylvania and New York. After a short interval the flag of the President of the United States appeared a pace or two in front of Mr. Taft and President Beck of the society. Behind them walked in pairs the other guests—Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania with Robert C. Ogden, Attorney-General Wickesham with Robert Mazer, Joseph H. Chamberlain with Senator Charles F. Montague, Andrew Carnegie and Richard T. Davies of Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania and Col. Robert M. Thompson, and so on.

There were so many banquets that it was a long time before the waiters could squeeze through the crowd and start the dinner. Everybody wanted to stand around a minute or two and observe what the Pennsylvanians had accomplished in the way of decorations. They saw first of all "Pennsylvania" blazing in electric letters a foot high squarely over President Taft's head. They saw the flag of Pennsylvania cities, the flag of the First Regiment, Mexican War; of the Continental Navy and of a number of patriotic associations. And all around the vast rectangle was greenery studded with white carnations.

MANY NOTABLE GUESTS

The President was on the right of the toastmaster, James M. Beck, president of the Pennsylvania Society, and Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania was at Mr. Beck's left. The others at the main table were Attorney-General George W. Wickesham, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. James Henry Darrington, Bishop of Harrisburg; Charles D. Norton, secretary for the President; United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, Capt. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.; George Austin Morrison, Jr., of the St. Andrew's Society; William G. McAdoo, the tunnel builder; William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Prof. Albert Bushmill Hart of Harvard University, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Vandling of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Courtlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh; W. U. Heusel, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; Major-General B. Donahy, commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania; Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. T. Guilford Smith of the University of New York, Col. W. M. Black, U. S. A.; A. T. Clearwater, president of the Holland Society; William H. Hawk, president of the Ohio Society, and Charles F. Brooker.

Among the 1,500 members of the society and their guests, at 250 tables in the grand ballroom of the Astor, were Penn-

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